

Hillsborough Recorder.

Vol. XV.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1834.

No. 728.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWENTY DOLLARS

FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded. And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Persons paying six subscribers, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post paid.

THE BEAUTIFUL ARABIAN HORSE

YEMEN,

WILL stand the ensuing season, at my stable in Hillsborough, on the following terms: thirty dollars the season, due the first day of January next, which may be discharged by twenty-five dollars in cash; forty dollars to ensure a mare to be in foal, due when that fact is ascertained; and for season or insurance, (as the horse is not my property,) it is requested that all gentlemen sending mares, will at the same time forward their bonds to avoid all those misunderstandings incident to accounts.

YEMEN is a beautiful grey, with dark mane, tail and legs, shining black hoofs of the finest shape. He is about fourteen and a half hands high, and unites the highest finish to great strength in all those points essential to the formation of a superior horse. The subscriber is of opinion that no description could convey a just impression either of his symmetry or action, and therefore invites all who have a taste for fine horses, or a wish to breed them, to call and view this first-genuine Arabian ever offered to the patronage of the people of North-Carolina.

YEMEN has made two seasons in the south, and has shown that he is both a good and a sure fox getter. In 1833, he had one hundred and twenty-seven mares put to him, of these one hundred and twenty-five brought colts, and these are generally considered to be as fine colts as any ever dropped in South Carolina; they are large, handsome and bloodlike; to a beautiful forehand, they invariably unite a strong back and loins, with the finest legs and feet. For some of these the highest prices have been offered and refused although neither mare was bred a race horse.

YEMEN was presented by the present Sultan of Constantinople, to our Agent Mr. Rhind, with whom he had just concluded a treaty, as a genuine Arabian purchased for his use at Aleppo, from the Arabs of the Desert.

It is fair to presume that the Sultan would not, under the circumstances of the case, have made a present of an inferior horse, and is therefore induced to believe that he is of the purest Arabian blood. This is the evidence of his stock, and he is only to be seen to have admitted that he presents the beau ideal of an eastern coursier of the purest blood.

The following reasons should induce his patronage by all breeders of fine horses.

No horse has ever distinguished himself on the English turf as a race horse, four mile heats, unless he was entirely of Arabian blood; and those most immediately descended from them were best. The same rules apply to stallions, both in England and in the United States. None succeed but those of the purest Arabic descent, and those are the best which are the most nearly and deeply imbued in that blood. It is asserted by well informed English writers, that no horse has acquired reputation in that country as a distance horse, that was not descended from the Darley or Godolphin Arabians.

It is a well established fact, that the immediate descendants of Arabians, on an average, remain useful horses at least ten years longer than the blood horses of the present day. This is a most important consideration with those who raise merely for ordinary uses.

An opinion has been advanced by some, that the colts of Arabians seldom race, but that in the second and third generations they distinguish themselves. Now the fact is this, the best race horses on record were gotten by Arabians. Cridlers, by the Darley Arabian, is at this day thought to be the best race horse ever trained in England.

The Godolphin Arabian got more race horses than any other stallion in the kingdom, and his colts were particularly distinguished for mile heats. Lath, Dromineer, Regulus, Blank, Cade, were the best runners in their day, and afterwards the best stallions.

Those who breed for the turf should avail themselves of this chance to raise from a genuine Arabian, because it offers a fair prospect of getting real game stock, and at the same time holds out a promise to correct the most prominent defects of our present turf-horses, and bestow that durability and lastingness now so rare.

The great beauty of the Arabian stock always ensures a ready sale to those who breed horses for market; and the pure blood, longevity, united to their great strength and uncommon powers of endurance, must always render them valuable to those who raise them for mere plantation use.

The subscriber has made arrangements to have the mares, and the foals sent with them, boarded at farms in the vicinity. The mares being thus separated on different plantations, will have a better chance of pasture and attention, and at the same time avoid those various accidents to which they must be liable in crowded lots. They will be well kept, on moderate terms, and gentlemen will be expected to discharge the expense on their removal.

The season commences the first day of February, and ends the first of July. No liability for accidents. The groom will expect a compensation with each mare for his attention in the case.

Allen J. Davie.

The editors of the Raleigh Star and Milton Spectator will publish the above one month, and forward their accounts.

January 28. 07.

JOB PRINTING.

Executed at this Office with neatness, accuracy and despatch.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CAMP MEETING

A CAMP MEETING will be held by the ministers and members of the METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, at the Ridge Meeting-house, about seven miles south west of Hillsborough, to commence on the 15th of August. Ministers and christians of all denominations, are respectfully invited to attend and join in the work of the Lord.

May 3.

NOTICE

THE subscriber, having qualified at May term, 1834, of Orange County Court, as Administrator of the estate of JAMES CAIN, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate, to come forward and settle the same, and all persons who have claims against the estate will present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pled in bar of recovery.

Archibald Cain, Adm'r.

June 7. 26-3wp

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having discontinued the publication of the YADEN AND CATAWBA JOURNAL, offers the whole printing establishment for sale on reasonable terms.

It consists of a first rate Super Royal Rennage Screw Press, Type, from Eight Line Pic to Brevier sizes; a great variety of Cuts, Rules, Leads, Flowers, Galleys, Cases, Chases, — in short, all that is necessary for the immediate establishment of a Printing Office.

Any gentleman, desiring to embark in the Printing Business, can get a good bargain by applying to

Hugh Welch.

N. B. Postage must be paid on letters, or they will not be taken out of the office.

Salisbury, May 31. 26-

NOTICE

THE subscriber, as executor to the estate of WILLIAM M'KEE, deceased, and as administrator to the estate of MARY M'KEE, deceased, hereby gives notice to the legatees, and all others whom it may concern, that he is now ready to settle with each of them when called upon.

Rankin M'KEE.

June 3. 3w-25

SEEDS.

Trees, Plants, Domestic Animals, Implements, Books &c &c

For Sale at the

AMERICAN FARMER ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 16, S. Calvert street, Baltimore, Md.

THE subscriber presents his respects to farmers, gardeners, and dealers in Seeds throughout the United States, particularly his customers, and informs them that he has received from Europe, from his own Seed Garden and from various parts of this country, his annual supply of FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS; and that he is prepared to execute orders, wholesale and retail, with promptness and accuracy, at low prices, and on favorable terms as can be afforded by any dealer in the United States, for first rate articles.

FRUIT and ornamental trees and plants, grapevines, shrubbery, gooseberry, raspberry, currant, and strawberry plants, bulbous and other flower roots, will at the proper seasons, be procured to order, from the best sources, including all the principal nurseries and gardens in this country, for most of which the subscriber is agent; also

PLoughs, harrows, cultivators, straw cutters, wheat fans, corn shellers, threshing machines, and all other kinds of agricultural and horticultural implements, will be procured from the best manufacturers in Baltimore, at the manufacturer's prices.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS, particularly cattle of the improved Durhian Shorthorn, the Devon and the Holstein breeds; Sheep of the Bakewell, Southdown, and various fine woolled breeds; Swine of several valuable kinds, especially of the Barritz breed; Dogs of several varieties, for the farmer and sportsman; various kinds of Poultry, such as white turkeys, Brusen and Westphalia geese, game and other fowls, and several other species of animals, all of choice breeds, (and no others,) are either kept for sale at the experimental and breeding farm of this establishment, or can be procured from the best sources, to order.

BOOKS, agricultural, horticultural, and botanical, in much greater variety than at the bookstores; some of them rare and particularly valuable, are kept constantly for sale.

In short, all articles wanted by farmers and gardeners in the prosecution of their business, are intended either to be kept on hand, or procured when ordered, for a small commission.

And though last in order here, yet

FIRST IN IMPORTANCE to every tiller of the soil and keeper of Domestic Animals, the subscriber offers to them THE SEEDS OF KNOWLEDGE in their vocations, "fresh and genuine," having been carefully gathered from the field of experience, and the garden of science—the whole done up in papers and labelled.

THE FARMER AND GARDENER, AND LIVE STOCK, BREEDER AND MANAGER; and dispensed from the printing press of this establishment every Friday in the form of a weekly Agricultural Paper, at 50c a year, payable in advance.

N. B. This periodical is essentially similar to the late AMERICAN FARMER, the publication of which has been for some time past suspended. Address

I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK,

American Farmer Establishment.

Note.—An "Extra" number of the Farmer, containing a prospectus of the establishment, and a catalogue of Seeds, and other articles for sale, will be sent gratis to any person who shall furnish his address, post paid, for that purpose.

May 20. 23-

Ox Discourse, or Permanent and Universal Laws."

2000 COPIES of the above discourse have been deposited at this office for gratuitous distribution, throughout the country of Orange. Any person desiring copies, for himself and his neighbors, will be furnished on application.

March 4. 19-

NORTH CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY.

For the Benefit of the SALISBURY ACADEMY.

FIRST CLASS—HIGH AND LOW SYSTEM

To be drawn at Salisbury on the 10th day of July, 1834.

STEVENSON & POINTS,

Managers.

CAPITAL \$8,000

SCHMIE.

1 Prize of \$3,000	is \$3,000
5 Prizes of 1,000	is 5,000
4 Prizes of 500	is 2,000
5 Prizes of 300	is 1,500
10 Prizes of 200	is 2,000
50 Prizes of 100	is 5,000
60 Prizes of 50	is 3,000
100 Prizes of 20	is 2,000
250 Prizes of 10	is 2,500
20,000 Prizes of	470 is 94,000

20,485 Prizes, amounting to 120,000

MORE PRIZES THAN BLANKS.

TICKETS \$4—HALVES \$2—QUARTERS \$1.

MODE OF DRAWING.

This Scheme, founded on the High and Low System has 40,000 Tickets, numbered from 1 to 40,000 inclusive. On the day of drawing, the 40,000 numbers will be put into one wheel, and all the prizes above the denomination of \$4,70 in another: they will be drawn out alternately, first a number and then a prize until all the prizes are drawn. From 1 to 20,000, inclusive, are low, and from 20,000 to 40,000, inclusive, are high. The prizes of \$4,70 to be awarded to the high or low division, to be determined by that which may draw the capital prize of \$3,000. The prizes of \$4,70 payable in tickets in the next Scheme—all other prizes payable in cash forty days after the drawing. All prizes subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Tickets, Shares and Packages, to be had in the greatest variety of numbers, of

ALLEN PARKS, Agent.

HILLSBOROUGH, NORTH CAROLINA.

* * * All orders from a distance, (post paid,) enclosing the Cash, will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to, if addressed to

Allen Parks, Agent.

Hillsborough June 17. 27-4wp

SEAL GOODS

CAIN & KIRKLAND

ARE now receiving from New York and Philadelphia their Stock of

SPRING GOODS

which renders their assortment complete. They therefore solicit their former customers, and the public generally, to call and examine them, as they are determined to sell as cheap as goods of the same quality can be purchased elsewhere in North Carolina.

They earnestly request all those indebted to the firm to call and settle their accounts; and as this notice is intended for all indebted to them without exception, they beg none will exempt themselves from it.

C. & K. 20-



LEMUEL LYNCH, CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Hillsborough and the surrounding country, that he has again commenced business in the town of Hillsborough, in the house formerly occupied by Messrs. Turner & Phillips. He has on hand a good assortment of Watch Materials, and will repair all kind of work entrusted to his care with neatness and despatch.

Watches, Clocks, and Time Pieces, repaired by him, will in all cases be warranted for twelve months; and those disposed to patronize him, are assured that no pains will be spared to give the most general and entire satisfaction. Thankful for former favors, he respectfully solicits a renewal of patronage.

All kinds of SILVER WORK made according to order.

He has on hand a small assortment of

WATCHES AND JEWELLERY,

which will enable him to accommodate his customers.

All kinds of work from a distance will be thankfully received, and executed with punctuality and according to order.

March 18th. 14-

WANTED.

A SAN APPRENTICE to the Watch Making and Silversmith's trade, a boy fourteen or fifteen years of age.

Lemuel Lynch.

April 29. 20-

Dr. Caldwell's Address.

(Concluded.)

At no period of such a work, from its commencement through its whole duration, is it without a singular fruitfulness of advantages. In its first commencement, it furnishes employment with its profits to our citizens. It distributes its remunerations to their labors, and crowns their perseverance and fidelity with riches not exported abroad for the prosperity of other states, but for augmenting the opulence of our own.

But after the work is completed, new scenes open upon us. The whole expanse of country instantly brightens and begins to glow with vivacity, and enterprise, and invention, and energy. Where all was frozen in listlessness and apathy, now sparkles the cheering result of a vigorous life. Villages begin to appear where all was forest, or deserted fields, or marshes pregnant with disease and death. Villages grow into towns, and towns into cities, swarming with busy population. Merchants establish themselves, combining their own profits with those of the planter, and of every profession. Capital is created, commencing with magic force by its single handed power, or by uniting its operations in a multitude of new and busy forms. Each vying with the rest, finds that he can best increase his wealth by reducing his prices to the lowest standard; and by a quick conversion of money into capital, of capital into labor, and of labor into fresh articles for the market. The fruits of a single month, are by these means multiplied into more than the productions of the entire year. The surface of the country wears a new aspect, decked and variegated with the colors of a surprising and incredible prosperity. The soil is enriched and made prolific from the resources formerly unknown and unattainable. Forests overshadowing the greater part of our land, with dismal solitude, now reveal before the hand of eager industry, and bare the bosom of a soil now lean, and hard, and intractable to the meliorating powers of a better culture, and the mellowing influence of manures, which, by a cheap and easy transport, furnish their annual and endless supplies to the husbandman, for the enlargement of his crops and the improvement of his fields. The timber, in its various species, oppressing the farmer, with its worse than useless encumbrance, can now be converted into beams, planks, staves, and lumber, of every description, to return with rich compensation into his bosom.

I tell you nought that is strange or incredible. You know it well, and can confirm what I say. Who of us is not aware, that the husbandman of North Carolina, through a great part of the state, is utterly destitute of the resources necessary for enriching his lands, say even for preventing their impoverishment to the lowest degree. When the country was first settled, the best soils were seized upon and occupied. This is indicated by the very names given in different instances by those who penetrated into the interior in quest of the situations most inviting to their hopes. After an occupation of the luxuriant soils of the lower country, they seem to have sunk almost into despondency in exploring and traversing the long and endless tracts of pines and barren sands through more than a hundred miles towards these remoter parts of the state. Arriving at a stream not very distant, and well known to us, they might have adopted its original name, as they did in many instances. But in the exaltation of their feelings, at the first sight of the black soil upon its margin, promising fresh prospects to themselves and their families, they hailed it with a new name expressive of their renovated joy, and they called it *New Hope*. A similar burst of transported feeling probably is intimated in the rich lands of Uwharree, and in other examples, which it were easy to quote. But in many, if not in most instances, the best soils will lose their strength. Those next in quality will be successively occupied. These, too, must become poor, in a country where there are no means of renewing their exhausted strength. The productiveness of agriculture is in this manner continually weakened, till the owners of property and the heads of families, leaving the superior opportunities of farming and commerce elsewhere, transport themselves, their wives, their children, and their remaining property to other states. It is thus that a drain is kept up upon the strength of a people. And these are precisely the circumstances of our own condition. As well might we imagine that the condition can be kept robust, which is subjected to copious bleeding every month, as that a people can flourish out of which is a constant and regular flow of 20 to 25,000 people with families and property every year.

Are there any means then of preventing this? And what are they? The questions are answered by a remorseless brace of the causes that produce all these destructive effects. They are the increasing poverty of our lands, and the want of an easy and cheap transportation of our goods and the productions of the soil. If there be any other reason for it, we would thank the transcendent wisdom of the man who will inform us of it. It will be supreme mercy to this people, aye, the very perfection of pa-

triotic virtue, to let us know it, because, upon finding out the cause of our sufferings, we shall be the better able to stop up the channels through which these evils flow in upon us, or turn them away from our fields and our families, now overspread by their poisoning influence.

How, then, shall we secure commercial opportunities? These are first in importance. The answer is obvious. With the natural obstruction of our rivers, and of all passage by water to the sea, and in the present state of the arts, a rail way is our only resource; and it is all that we need. It is the best and last result of the wisdom of ages. A rail way from our capital directly to the sea, is pointed out as superior to all others, by the shortness of the route, the level surface of the country, the instant presence of most of the materials on the spot; by the importance of having a great commercial mart of our own; by the activity, the enterprise, the circulation of the funds expended upon it, in raising up, and supporting a population and capital among ourselves, and not for the aggrandizement of others. This is a work by which all the original and otherwise insuperable obstructions to our exchange of commodities with the whole world, are at once dissolved. We shall then be upon a footing of commercial privileges with our neighbors and the rest of mankind.

But this is not all. There were two causes of our embarrassments. The other was the poverty of our soil. The largest proportion of that which was originally fat and fertile has been worn out, and reduced to an equality with this, the third, fourth, and possibly the fifth and sixth qualities, while others are wholly worthless. From this evil, at present, there is nothing to save us. It is growing upon us from year to year. The calculations of men teach them that it is better to seek fertile land in other states, and in new countries, than to attempt to enrich our own by such meager methods as we are compelled to practice. But let a rail way be laid down which shall throw open to us free access to the sea, and a consequence is united with it admirable for its adaptation to our emergencies. I not only break down the obstacles to our trade, but open to us immense and exhaustless stores of manure, in the mail beds of our lower country, and in the lime and gypsum that will have access to us from the sea. This, Mr. Chairman, is no extravagance destitute of authority, and groundlessly urged to recommend favorite wishes of our own.

"In ascending the Neuse toward Newbern," (says Prof. Omsted in his Report on the Geology of North Carolina,) "the banks generally appear low, with occasional bluffs, present themselves. The most conspicuous occurs at Johnson's Point. This contains an extensive deposit of marine shells, more or less decayed—constituting that valuable species of manure called Shell Marl. Similar banks of Shell Marl occur in various parts of the district under review. The value of these deposits of marine shells as a manure, i. I. believe, very great—for above what is generally known among the inhabitants." Prof. Omsted quotes from Mr. Pierce the words which I am not to read to you, assuring us that Mr. P. is an authority on which we can safely and unreservedly rely. "Six years since, but one or two small beds of this valuable manure were known in this region. The inhabitants, not knowing its character and value, made no examination, and passed rich beds without regard. This marl is a compound of sand, clay, and calcareous earth mixed with shell, and other marine organic remains. Exposed on the surface, they gradually decay, furnishing fresh manure for the soil. The color is generally grey, or greyish white, and good in proportion to its whiteness, which indicates the quantity of calcareous earth it contains. It is believed that a good dressing will last from 12 to 20 years. The lands of Monmouth county, (New Jersey,) are said to be enhanced in value, half a million of dollars by the discovery and use of marl. A respectable farmer of Middletown mentioned to me, that five years since, he contemplated abandoning his large farm for land of other districts, as his own was unproductive. For more than a century this land had been regarded by the proprietors as useless. The farm in its improved state, exhibited a gratifying sight. The hills where formerly thorns, bistles and mullets, disputed the dominion, now supported luxuriant corn. Extensive verdant meadows were clothed with a rank second crop of grass. Numerous stacks of grain, and well filled barns, evinced the productiveness of these fields, which are now estimated at three times their former value."

"This marl is adapted," Mr. Pierce goes on to say, "for both sandy and clay soils. It was remarked to me by farmers of Monmouth county, that lands manured with marl, are less affected by dry weather than other grounds. This doubtless arises from its rendering the soil a better medium to retain moisture, while the clay of the marl improves the texture of the soil."

Other concurrent testimonies to the value of this kind of marl, may be found in various parts of the American Farmer." One of the best that I have noticed is the paper of Mr. Singleton of Mary-

land, in the same work; where the substance is so well described as to leave no doubt of its identity with the marl of our districts."

Again the writer tells us, "the first bed of limestone that I observed," these are his own words, "is proceeding westward from Newbern, crosses the road about four miles from town, and from this place to Bass's Ferry eight miles above Waynesborough, and therefore almost to the western limits of the low country, limestone rock in a constant series occupy the bed of the Neuse in parallel ranges running northeast and southwest, and corresponding therefore with the geological ranges of other parts of the state."

I might continue these positive and undeniable proofs of what I asserted, that the powers of our soil can be restored to primitive excellence by a railway from Raleigh to Newbern, and by this I might show that beds of limestone proper for manure, extensive enough to reclaim wasted fields, and impart the highest exuberance to our lands through the whole state, and to the latest period of time, stretch across the country from northeast to southwest. They are to be seen on the Trent, six miles west of Newbern; in Jones county, also, where "the limestone is purer than in any other part of the low country, containing in the eastern part of Wayne county 93 per cent. of pure lime," and in other strata which your time will not permit me to specify.

"I may be useful to suggest," says the geologist, "that the best time for procuring this marl will be in the winter season, when the rains and frosts will act upon it, and speedily reduce the lumps or masses to powder. Heaps of them, thus exposed, will be in a condition for spreading uniformly on the ground the following spring."

"It is to be borne in mind too, that this is not one of those kinds of manure which impart a sudden and extraordinary fertility, and then leave the soil to its primitive barrenness; but it is one of those which by gradually mingling with the soil, improve its permanent strength and powers, and endure for a space of twenty years."

And now, Mr. Chairman, must it not be manies, that as a railway through our lower country, will best emancipate our commerce, one of the main springs of wealth, it is the only means too, of reviving and giving energy to the other in our agriculture, and of elevating it to perpetual perfection in its productive powers?

What, then, are our rewards from the locomotive powers of steam on a railway way from the sea coast to the capital? Instantly, the drains that carried with them the life-blood of our commerce and agriculture, cease to flow outward. No longer are the vital elements of our soil wasted and weakened with every year of our existence. The beds of marl and lime, and gypsum, and other manures, now as useless to us, as they are boundless in extent in successive strata through the alluvial regions of our own and other states, can be transported in hundreds of tons to convert even our brooms into wheat fields, and meadows, and garden spots. And if, from the growth of capital, and conviction of its profitable application in railways, the artery thus commenced, should be extended into the interior, then the lime beds of Stokes, Surry, and Rockingham, would with poor out their contributions for spreading renovated life and verdure over the barren wastes from which our population and capital are escaping to the superior privileges of other states. Then the timber that costs as much for its removal as the very land is worth that is redeemed from its captivity, is converted into possessions more valuable, perhaps, than even the gold dispersed by nature through many parts of our state. By an easy and costless transport, our lumber is brought into requisition in the northern and eastern states, and in the West Indies, for every species of manufactory of which wood is the basis. Iron, and all the various minerals of our state, would be exchanged on the sea shore, and in every part of the country, for the money which now flows out, with heavy loss, to enrich other states, and to augment their powers in machinery and population. Fisheries on our sea coast, and in our sounds and rivers, are brought into action by a rail road penetrating into the interior, with a transit completed in a few hours, at once creating a hardy race of men with their families, upon our sea coast, and disseminating new privileges of support and enjoyment to the general population of the state. With a railway, the farmer has it in his power to cut off the extravagance and waste of many animals that swallow up with profusion the productions of a system of farming and carrying, which it is now impossible to abridge.

With a railway, quickening transportation into daily instead of monthly returns, and reducing the cost to the fourth part of what it now is, not an article can be produced that will not yield a profit in the market, and upon the sea, the great highway of nations. A descent into petty particulars in proof of this might seem to detract from the gravity of this address; but it would familiarly set before us the essential merits of our subject. Every species of commerce, great or small, multiplies the population

which it finds in employment. With such facilities of transport, a revolution takes place which, in past examples, has been found to surpass even the coloring of imagination. The fame of such opportunities soon reaches into distant places. A tide of population, and public spirit, and capital, that lately flowed abroad into other states, now sweeps inward, spreading every where wealth, commerce, manufactures, and an improved agriculture. The power of steam, with giant front and eagle speed, rejoicing to renew his daily progress through the land, scatters broadcast on the right hand and on the left, the seeds of national prosperity; and the whole year is crowned with the various and luxuriant harvests of its successive seasons.

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30,000 extra copies of the reports should be printed, was ultimately agreed to.

The House of Representatives proceeded to the consideration of the memorial from the inhabitants of Gloucester county, Virginia, praying the restoration of the deposits to the Bank of the United States; on which Mr. Wise had, on a former day, moved certain resolutions.

After a discussion of some length, in which Mr. Wise advocated and Mr. Peyton opposed the resolutions, the memorial and resolutions were laid on the table—yeas 105, nays 97.

Tuesday, June 10.

The Senate took up the unfinished business, being the motion to print 30,000 extra copies of the reports of the committee on the Post Office. A debate ensued, in which Messrs. Southard, Grundy, Ewing, Clayton and Webster took part; but before any vote was taken the Senate adjourned.

The House of Representatives was engaged nearly the whole sitting in the consideration of the contested Kentucky election.

Wednesday, June 11.

On motion of Mr. Bibb, the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution reported by the select committee, on the subject of an amendment of the constitution, in reference to the election of President and Vice President. After a short discussion, the resolution was laid on the table.

The Senate proceeded to the unfinished business, being the motion to print 30,000 copies of the reports on the Post Office; when the debate was resumed, and was participated in by Messrs. Webster, Grundy, Hill, Clayton, Leigh, Southard, Bibb, Forsyth, Ewing, Knight, Sprague, Mangum and Brown, and continued until half past eight, when the question was taken on printing 30,000 copies, and decided in the affirmative, as follows:

For—Messrs. Bell, Bibb, Calhoun, Chambers, Clayton, Ewing, Frelinghuysen, Grundy, Ken, Knight, Leigh, Lynn, Mangum, Nau, Daud, Pender, Preston, Robins, Robinson, Silsbee, Smith, Southard, Sprague, Swift, Tomlinson, Tyler, Webster—25.

Nays—Messrs. Benton, Black, Brown, For- syth, Hendricks, Hill, King of Alabama, King of Georgia, Morris, Shepley, Tallmadge, White, Wilkins, Wright—14.

In the House of Representatives, the consideration of the Kentucky contested election was resumed, and continued until the house adjourned.

Thursday, June 12.

In the Senate, Mr. Chambers, from the committee for the District of Columbia, reported a bill allowing to the corporation of the city of Washington 70,000 dollars annually for three years, the interest on the public debt of the city, which was read and ordered to a second reading.

The Senate was occupied several hours in the consideration of executive business.

The House of Representatives again took up the consideration of the Kentucky contested election, and finally adopted the following resolution, by a vote of 114 to 103.

Resolved, That there be a new election for a member of the House from the 5th Congressional district in Kentucky—it being impracticable for the House to determine with any certainty, who is the rightful representative of said district.

Friday, June 13.

In the Senate, several bills of a private nature were considered and ordered to a third reading.

The Senate passed some time in executive session.

In the House of Representatives, the two joint resolutions from the Senate, the one declaring the reasons of the Secretary of the Treasury for the removal of the public deposits in the Bank of the United States, to be unsatisfactory and insufficient, and the other requiring the deposits of the public money to be hereafter deposited in the Bank of the United States, were ordered to lie on the table—the former by a vote of 114 to 103, and the latter by a vote of 118 to 98.

The bill from the Senate, granting pre-emption rights in certain cases, was taken up, and after a long discussion, the question on its passage was taken and decided in the affirmative—yeas 124, nays 53.

The Indian annuity bill was then taken up.

Saturday, June 14.

The Senate was principally engaged in the consideration of private bills. Some time was spent in executive session.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. M'Kim offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee to report a bill authorizing the issuing of fifteen millions of dollars in treasury notes, under the direction of a board of commissioners, to be loaned to individuals on good security. The resolution was not received, but Mr. M'Kim gave notice that he should take an early opportunity of again presenting it for adoption.

The Indian annuity bill was read a third time and passed.

Several bills were taken up and considered in committee of the whole.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

From the Charleston Mercury.

We have been furnished for publication with the following official document, from the executive department, from which it will be seen that his excellency the Governor has decided against the expediency of convening an extra session of the Legislature, and has directed the organization of the militia under the recent election, to be completed.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Charleston, June 12th, 1834.

The Appeal Court having decided that the 10th section of the act, passed at the last session of the Legislature, for the military organization of the State, which provides, that all militia officers shall, within thirty

days after their election, take an oath "that they will faithful and true allegiance bear to the state of South Carolina," is unconstitutional, null and void, it becomes the duty of all officers entrusted with the execution of the law, to conform to that decision, until the constitution shall be amended, or the decision reversed.

Under our system of government it is the province of the Judiciary to expound the laws, and obedience to the constituted authorities has always been a distinguished trait in the character of the people of South Carolina. All officers of the militia, therefore, whose commissions may have been withheld in consequence of their neglect or refusal to take the oath of allegiance, prescribed by the above act, will on application to the proper officers, be entitled to receive their commissions. The Court has also decided that the oath prescribed by the act of the 19th December, 1794 (the only oath heretofore taken by militia officers in this state,) is likewise unconstitutional, and that the only oath which said officers can be lawfully required to take, is that to be found in the 4th art. of the constitution, in the following words, viz:—

"I do swear (or affirm) that I am duly qualified, according to the constitution of this state, to exercise the office to which I have been appointed, and will, to the best of my abilities, discharge the duties therof, and preserve, protect and defend the constitution of this State, and of the United States."

All officers who have not heretofore taken this oath, whether they have received their commissions or not, will accordingly take the said oath before some justice of the peace, or other officer authorized to administer oaths, and cause the same to be duly certified and endorsed on their commissions. Where vacancies exist, prompt measures will be taken by the proper officers, to cause the same to be filled up; and, as soon as the organization of the militia shall be completed under the late act, reports thereof will be made to the proper officers, and through them to the commander in chief.

The Governor is well aware that he might have transferred to others, the responsibility of deciding on the course proper to be pursued on this occasion. Under the power conferred by the constitution upon the Executive, the Legislature might have been immediately convened, and the whole question submitted to their wisdom. This course he would have felt himself bound to pursue, if the decision of the Judges had been regarded by him as leaving the state without officers, and without any military organization, exposed to all the dangers incident to our peculiar situation. But putting a different construction upon the decision, and believing that its only effect will be to prevent the enforcement of an oath of fidelity and allegiance to the state until such time as the same shall become part of the constitution by the final adoption of the amendment already agreed to by two thirds of both branches of the Legislature at their last session, and now awaiting the ratification of the ensuing Legislature to be chosen by the people in October next, the Governor has deemed it more advisable to refer the great questions arising out of the decision of the Appeal Court to the next Legislature, coming, as they will, fresh from the people, than to impose upon those whose office is about to expire the duty of revising their own acts, and deciding an existing controversy between the legislative and judicial departments of the government. It is deemed a decisive argument in favor of this course, that in submitting those important questions—(involving, as they are supposed to do, the rights and duties of the citizen, the sovereignty of the state, and the relative powers of the legislature and the judiciary)—to the people, an appeal is made to the highest tribunal known to our system, the source of all power, whose decision (no longer delayed) may perhaps be necessary to secure, an enlightened judgment, free from all undue excitement will come with an irresistible weight and authority. Nor is it believed, that the example of moderation and respect for the laws and constituted authorities of the country thus afforded at a period of much excitement, and under circumstances of peculiar trial and difficulty, can be without a salutary influence on public opinion, both at home and abroad.

To as few words as possible, I will endeavor to state my views on the two questions that we all feel the deepest interest in, viz Internal Improvement, and a State Convention to alter the constitution. In regard to the first, there seems to be no doubt, that without we increase the means of getting to market, we must always remain a poor people, and I am therefore decidedly in favor of improving these means. For such a country as ours, rail-roads seem to be the only mode of carrying our produce, for we have no navigable rivers in the western part of the state. The objection to making rail-roads with some people, is that they cost too much. Now if those who think so will only consider how great the expense is to get their produce to market, compared with what it would be if we had rail-roads, they would be satisfied that the people lose more time in twelve or

fifteen years than would build all the rail-roads required in the state.

I am engaged in the milling business and farming in a small way, and I speak what I know when I tell you, that without something is done, and that soon, no man who has to depend upon his labour can live in this country. For one I do not want to leave the state, and I would rejoice if it could be so improved as to keep its citizens, instead of their going off by hundreds and thousands to the west.

As to the subject of a convention, I can only say I am in favor of it. I wish to see the great body of the people of the state fairly represented in the Assembly; and I should be pleased to see that body sit only once in two years, for the wisest seem to think this would be quite often enough, and it would cost the people only one half their present expenses.

I will say nothing of my qualifications to serve you. Many of you know me to be a plain man, without any pretensions to great political knowledge. But being one of yourselves, I am interested in the same way with you, to see the state improved, and have our labour rewarded as it is in other states.

If you should elect me, I can only promise to serve you faithfully, with such ability as I may possess.

Your fellow citizen,

THOS. D. CRAIN.

FOREIGN.

From the New Yorker.

PORTUGAL.—There seems no longer any doubt that the constitutional cause, aided by Spain and directed and countenanced by France and England, will soon be, if indeed it be not already, completely successful. Don Carlos, it appears, has been driven as a fugitive to seek the protection of the English; Coimbra has declared for Donna Maria, and the road from Lisbon to Oporto is now open to the Pedroties and free from all molestation.

It is further stated that an armistice has been entered into between Don Pedro and Don Miguel, which will terminate the warfare so long and so disastrously waged.

His High Mightiness the Pope has been notified by Pedro that, if he does not revoke the Bull of Excommunication which he has thundered against the opponents of Miguel, his income of near \$200,000 annually drawn from Portugal will be assuredly cut off. We have yet to learn how His Holiness will relish this cutting off the supplies.

SPAIN.—The Queen has circulated to her diplomatic agents at foreign courts, copies of the statute for the regulation of the Cortes, with a defense of her liberal measures as necessary to prevent Don Carlos from accomplishing his usurpation.

FRANCE.—An opinion has been for some days prevalent in Paris, that very serious differences had arisen between the great European Powers—that the late treaty of France, England, Spain and Portugal, and the tone taken by Switzerland in reply to the representations of the Holy Alliance, had determined the Northern Sovereigns to hold out in return menaces and hostility, which neither France nor England would be found unprepared to resist. The opinion of the best informed circles in Paris was, nevertheless, that war would actually take place.

A singular and most melancholy occurrence took place at Toulon in the latter part of April. Our frigates Constellation and United States, on entering the harbor of that town, saluted the French vessels in the roads, and by some unaccountable oversight, the guns of the United States were loaded with ball, which took effect on the French frigate Suffren, killing two men almost instantly, and badly wounding five others. We decline giving the particulars. In hopes that the next arrival will prove that the circumstances have been grossly aggravated. It is added that all the American sailors on shore were obliged to fly to their vessels, under escort, or they would have been sacrificed to the indignation of the French seamen.

BOOKS LOST.

I HAVE either loaned or lost the following Books, viz.

Letters on Patriotism, by Lord Bolingbroke, 1 vol.

Don Quixote, 2 vols.

Gray's Hudibras, 2 vols.

Tales of the Genii, 1st. vol.

Burnet's History of the Reformation, vol. not recollected. This book belongs to the State Library, and I am extremely anxious to procure it.

Persons having any of the above named books, or any others belonging to me, will please return them.

V. M. Murphrey.

June 24.

MARRIED

In this county on the 11th instant, Mr. JOHN WESLEY RIPPET to Miss CATHARINE M'ADAMS, daughter of William M'Adams, esq.

Hillsborough Academy.

THE Trustees of the Hillsborough Male Academy give notice that the exercises of this institution will commence its fall session on the 8th day of August next, under the superintendence of Mr. W. J. SINGH M. A. M. whose well known reputation as a classical scholar and peculiar tact of imparting instruction, has given reputation to this school which is second to none in the southern states.

The healthy situation of Hillsborough, the polished, moral and religious society, give it strong claims to public patronage.

The English department will be taught by Mr. J. C. NORWOOD, whose qualifications, both moral and literary, are of the first order.

Board can be had in private families at \$8 per month.

No student will be received that does not board in a private house.

By order of the Board.

J. Taylor, Sec'y.

The Harbinger at Chapel Hill, Star and Register at Raleigh, People's Press at Wilmington, Observer at Fayetteville, Spectator at Newbern, Watchman at Salisbury, will publish the above three times and forward their accounts to this office.

June 24. 28-1m

State of North Carolina,

Person County.

Superior Court of Law.—Spring Term. 1834.

Rachel Blackwell } Petition for Divorce and v. Thomas Blackwell. } Alimony.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state; It is ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder and Milton Spectator for six weeks successively, that, unless the defendant appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Roxborough on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to enter his demurrer, plea or answer to the petition in this cause, the same will be taken pro confesso, and set down for hearing ex parte, Test.

Uncan Rose, C. S. C. Price adv. \$2 50 28-6w

WALDIE'S

Select Circulating Library.

BUBBLES from the Brunnen of Nassau, a description of the fashionable watering places in Germany, by an old man, will form the commencement of the fourth volume of Waldie's Library.

This will be followed, at an early day, by the Memoirs of Henry Maser de la Tude, who was confined for thirty-five years in the different State Prisons in France, now first translated into English.

The works published in the current volume, now on the point of completion, are the following:

Krutzner, or the German's Tale, a novel, by the author of Canterbury Tales.

Memoirs of Sir James Campbell, of Ardkinglass; written by himself; a very piquant book, containing anecdotes of the distinguished individuals of the last sixty years.

Good Sir Walter; a tale by the author of Family Portraits.

The Broken Heart; a dramatic sketch, from the Italian.

Rome in the Nineteenth Century, in a series of letters written during a residence in that city, by a Lady.

The Deaf and Dumb Page; a Tale.

Anecdotes of the Court of Louis the XIV., by the Duke of St. Simon.

The Black Watch; an Historical Novel, by the author of the Dominic's Legacy &c. &c. One of the best novels, say the London Magazines, of the present day.

Tudor's new book of Travels in Mexico and Cuba.

Allan Cunningham's Biographical and Critical History of Literature for the last fifty years.

Helen, A Novel by Maria Edgeworth.

Journal of a West India proprietor, kept during a residence in the Island of Jamaica, by the late Matthew G. Lewis, esq. M. P. author of the Monk, &c.

The Curate's Tale, or Practical Joking, from a new work entitled Nights of the Round Table.

The Three Westminster boys, or Cowper, Lord Chancellor Thurlow and Warren Hastings, contrasted: from the same.

A Narrative of the Shipwreck of the Antelope at Pelew, in 1753, a brief but accurate account of Prince Le Boo.

All the above cost in the "Library" but \$2 50!!

Office No. 207 Chestnut street, below 7th.

Subscriptions to Waldie's Select Circulating Library, which is published every week, at \$5 per annum, thankfully received by Adam Waldie, Philadelphia.

June 24. 28-

NOTICE.

I SHALL attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the Tax due for the year 1833 to wit:

At Peter S. Clark's on Monday the 7th of July—at John Newlin's on Tuesday the 8th—at Ruffin's mills on Wednesday the 9th—at George Albright's on Thursday the 10th—at John Long's on Friday the 11th—at Michael Holt's on Saturday the 12th—at John S. Turney's on Monday the 14th—at George Fauchet's Store on Tuesday the 15th—at C. F. Fauchet's on Wednesday the 16th—at James Hutchinson's



RHYMES BY A NORTHMAN.

To the Hon. Warren R. Davis, House of Representatives.

Men of the ever verdant South,
Where winter never comes
To chill the current of your soul:
Your bright and sunny homes,
Fit dwellings are for chivalry,
For high and virtuous mind,
And honor, love, and valor, are
Within your hearts enshrined.

Then envy not our yankee land
Of pumpkin pies and trade,
The little nationalities
On which "specks" are made;
We'll make your cotton into cloth,
E'en to the latest crop,
And if we've any thing you want,
Why, won't we always swap?

Then let us live like brethren still,
Within this happy land;
And, like our fathers, let us be
One firm united band;
O, never be our stripes and stars
From out our banner torn,
Nor may those who succeed us here
A severed Union mourn.

May, 1834. F.

BURYING ALIVE.

We have been furnished by a French Gentleman, with whom we happened to converse a few days ago on the subject to which it refers, with the following facts collected from medical history. They are painfully interesting, yet proper to be known, in order to prevent, if possible, their recurrence. Premature interments may take place in this country as probably elsewhere. Physical organization is nearly the same throughout the whole of the human family, and we can conceive of no self-upbraiding more deep or bitter than that which must be felt from the consciousness that a dear departed one had terminated life—not by the ordinary course of mortality but by an unnecessarily premature consignment to the grave.

New York Com. Ad.

The diseases in which a partial and momentary suspension of life most often manifests itself, are Asphyxia, Hysterics, Lethargy, Hypochondria, Convulsions, Syncope, Catalepsis, Excessive Loss of Blood, Tetanus, Apoplexy, Epilepsy and Ecstasy.

Among many cases which have been recorded, the following are particularly striking:

Chancellor Bacon relates that Dr. Scot, nicknamed the Subtile, was buried alive at Cologne, and that, recovering from his apparent death, ingnawed his hands and broke his head in his tomb.

At Toulouse, a lady having been buried in the church of the Capuchin friars with a diamond ring on her finger, a servant entered the vault to steal the ring, and, as the finger was swelled and the ring could not come off, he began cutting the finger; on hearing a loud shriek from the deceased, the thief fell senseless. At the time of the morning prayers, the monks having heard some groans, found the lady alive and the servant dead. Thus death had her prey; there was but a change of victims.

A street porter in Paris having died at the Hotel Dieu, was carried with the other dead into the same grave; recovering from his senses towards 11 at night, he tore open his winding sheet, made his way to his house, knocked at the door, which was not opened without some difficulty, and took a new possession of his lodgings.

In 1756, a woman in Paris was thought to be dead, and the body put on some straw with a taper at her feet; some young men who sat up round the corpse, in a frolic overturned the taper. This set the straw on fire. The deceased, whose body the flames now reached, uttered a piercing shriek. Timely assistance was rendered, and she so well recovered that, after her resurrection, she became the mother of several children.

On the 21st of Nov. 1763, the abbe Prevot, well known for his literary productions, was taken with an apoplectic fit as he was travelling through the forest of Chantilly. Being supposed dead, he was carried to the house of the mayor of the village, and the magistrate directed a post-mortem examination to be commenced. A piercing shriek uttered by the unfortunate man proved that he was alive. He expired under the scalpel.

Dr. Devau, a surgeon of St. Come hospital in Paris, had a maid servant who had three times been cried to burial. She did not recover her senses, the last time, till they were lowering the coffin into the grave. That woman having died anew, the body was kept six days lest they should have to bring her back a fourth time.

A Mr. Rousseau of Rouen, had married a young lady of fourteen, whom

he left in perfect health at his starting on a short journey. After a few days, he heard that, unless he returned immediately he would find his wife buried. On reaching home he saw the funeral ready.—In an agony of grief, he had the coffin removed to his room and unscrewed. He placed the body on a bed and ordered twenty-five incisions to be made on it. At the twenty-sixth, probably deeper than the others, the deceased exclaimed, "How severely you hurt me?" Medical assistance was immediately given. The lady had afterwards twenty-six children.

The wife of Mr. Duhamel, a celebrated lawyer, having been supposed dead twenty-four hours, the body was placed on a table for the purpose of preparing it for burial. Her husband strongly opposed it, not believing her dead.

To ascertain it, and knowing that she was very fond of the cymbal, and the tunes which symbol players sing, he called one. Upon hearing the instrument and the voice, the deceased recovered motion and speech. She survived her apparent death forty years.

Andre Vesale, first physician to Charles V, and Philip II, after attending a Spanish grandee thought him dead. Having obtained leave to examine the body, he had, scarcely thrust the bistouri into it and opened the chest, when he perceived that the heart palpitated.

The relatives of the deceased prosecuted him as guilty of murder, the inquisitor as guilty of profaneness. Through the intercession of the King he obtained to be merely condemned to a pilgrimage to the Holy Land.

In the sitting of the Royal Academy of Medicine, on the 10th of May, 1827, Mr. Chantournelle read a paper on the danger of hasty inhumations. This led to a discussion, in which Mr. Desg. netts stated that he had heard from Mr. Thouron that two had superintended the removal of the human remains of the cemetery and the charnel house des Innocens, that many skeletons had been found in positions showing that the individuals had moved after their inhumation.—Mr. Thouron had been so much struck with this that he had inserted in his will an article relating to his own interment."

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

FIRE-SIDE PIETY.

Leavitt, Lord & Co. have just published an excellent little volume, entitled "Fire-Side Piety, or the Duties and Enjoyments of Family Religion." It is the first of an intended series of works of such a popular and practical character, as may exert a direct religious influence, though not to be exclusively of a religious character. The present volume is the work of several writers engaged to contribute to the series, and is published under the editorship of Jacob Abbott. The project commends itself to the approbation of every Christian moralist. The domestic fire-side is the place to lay the foundation of public and private morals, and of social and individual happiness. The first object of the heart of a family should ever be to render their own domicile the most attractive place for their offspring. In the first place the husband and the wife should be assiduous in their mutual endeavors to render their home the happiest place for each other. To which point we quote the following excellent paragraphs from the book before us:

There is no suffering more acute than that felt by an affectionate and sensitive mind, mourning over the violation of nuptial vows. This suffering is not confined to the unhappy woman in the dwelling of poverty, who, at the midnight hour, trembles as she hears the approaching footsteps of her drunken husband. You may go into many an elegantly furnished abode, and find the broken-hearted wife and mother, surrounded by every external comfort, and yet in solitude, in silence, and in tears. There is nothing that will compensate for the neglect of those we love. "I have seen," says a quaint writer, "the accomplished wife, before twenty moons had waned since she changed her name, sitting lone and solitary as the sparrow on the housetop. Perhaps her health was now so delicate that the nourishing care of her partner is almost necessary to her existence; but he has gone away to some political, literary, or perhaps to some dissipated club. Perhaps he returns at midnight, breathing the fumes of wine, and steaming with the smoke of segars.

You call him a brute who breaks his wife's head, so he also is a brute who breaks her heart; and how many an unhappy wife sits friendless and alone, during all the hours of the evening, and even of the night, when her faithless husband is seeking his pleasures in other society. How painful must be her reflections on thus finding her fondness and anticipations disappointed, and the fireside, at which she hoped to be blessed with

sympathy and society, deserted and desolate. That man deserves not the generous affections of a wife, who will not invite her love by the respect and honor of personal attention. It is not a few gaudy trinkets and occasional freaks of fondness that can give your wife a happy heart, and make her home a happy one. There must be real, substantial kindness, the unequivocal evidence of love for the society and joys of home.

It is not unfrequently that a wife mourns over the alienated affections of her husband, when she has made no effort herself to strengthen and increase his attachment. She thinks because he once loved her, he ought always to love her, and she neglects those attentions which first enchain his heart. Many a wife is thus the cause of her own neglect and sorrow. That woman deserves not a husband's generous love, who will not greet him with smiles as he returns from the labors of the day; who will not try to chain him to his home by the sweet enchantment of a cheerful room and cheerful heart. There is not one man in a thousand so unfeeling as to withstand such an influence, and break away from such a home.

So also with other members of a family; each of the elder children, as they grow up, should be taught, to contribute all in their power to the happiness of the fire-side. The endearments of home! How many youths are lost by their absence!

How many might have been saved from the paths of vice and wretchedness, by the cultivation of social virtues and religious duties and obligations, without unnecessary restraints and austerities, at home! In this work, the husband and father must bear his part, and his affectionate example should be a shining light to his family; but it is the peculiar province of the mother and sisters to diffuse those sweet influences and attractions around the family ingle, which emphatically render "no place like home!"

A little work has just been published, entitled "Letters of John Randolph to a Young Relative, from early youth to manhood," somewhat after the manner of Chesterfield's Letters to his Son. The following is an extract from it:

FEMALE SOCIETY.

You know my opinion of female society. Without it we should degenerate into brutes. The observation applies with tenfold force to young men, and those who are in the prime of manhood. For, after a certain time of life, the literary man may make a shift (a poor one I grant) to do without the society of ladies. To a young man nothing is so important as a spirit of devotion (next to his Creator) to some virtuous and amiable woman, whose image may occupy his heart, and guard it from the pollution which besets it on all sides. Nevertheless, I trust that your fondness for the company of ladies may not rob you of the time which ought to be devoted to reading and meditating on your profession; and above all, that it may not acquire for you the reputation of Dangler—in itself bordering on the contemptible, and seriously detrimental to your professional character.

A cautious old Squaretoes, who might have no objection to employing such a one at the bar, would perhaps be shy of introducing him as a practitioner in his family, in case he should have a pretty daughter, or niece, or sister; although all experience shows, that of all male inhabitants, the Dangler is the most harmless to the ladies, who quickly learn, with the intuitive sagacity of the sex, to make a convenience of him, while he serves for a butt, also. Rely upon it, that to love a woman as "mistress," although a delicious delirium, an intoxication far surpassing that of Champagne, is altogether unessential, nay pernicious, in the choice of a wife; which a man ought to set about in his sober senses—choosing her, as Mrs. Primrose did her wedding gown, for qualities that "wear well." I am well persuaded, that few matches are happy ones. One thing at least is true, that if matrimony has its cares, celibacy has no pleasure. A Newton, or a mere scholar, may find employment in study; a man of literary taste can receive in books a powerful auxiliary; but a man must have a bosom friend, and children around him, to cherish and support the dreariness of old age.

Do you remember A. V? He could neither read nor think; any wife, even a scolding one, would have been a blessing to that poor man. After all, "suitability" is the true foundation for marriage. If the parties be suited to one another, in age, situation in life, (a man, indeed, may descend where all else is fitting) temper and

constitution, these are the ingredients of a happy marriage—or, at least, a convenient one—which is all that people of experience expect.

A WARNING WELL TAKEN.

When I began business I was a great politician. My master's shop had been a chosen place for political discussion; and there, I suppose, I acquired my fondness for such debates. For the first year I had too much to do and to think about to indulge my propensity for politics; but after getting a little a head in the world, I began to dip into these matters again. Very soon I entered as deeply into newspaper arguments as if my livelihood depended on it; my shop was often filled with loungers, who came to canvass public measures; and now and then I went into my neighbors' houses upon a similar errand. This encroached on my time, and I found it necessary sometimes to work till midnight to make up for the hours I lost. One night, after my shutters were closed, and I was busily employed, some little urchin who was passing the street put his mouth to the key hole of the door, and with a shrill pipe, called out, "Shoemaker, Shoemaker work by night, and run about by day?" "And did you," inquired the friend, "pursue the boy with your stirrup, to chastise him for his insolence?" "No, no," replied Mr. Drew; "had a pistol been fired off at my ear I could not have been more dismayed or confounded. I dropped my work saying to myself, 'true, true, but you shall never have that to say of me again!'" I have never forgotten it; and while I recollect any thing, I never shall.

Autobiography of Sam'l Drew.

LYING PUNISHED.

One day there happened a tremendous storm of lightning and thunder, as Archbishop Leighton was going from Glasgow to Dunblane. He was desirous when at a distance, by two men of bad character. They had not courage to rob him; but wished to fall on some method of extorting money from him. One said: "I will tie down by the way-side as if I were dead, and you shall inform the Archbishop that I was killed by the lightning, and beg money of him to bury me." When the Archbishop arrived at the spot, the wicked wretch told him the fabricated story. He sympathised with the survivor, gave him money, and proceeded on his journey. But when the man returned to his companion, he found him really lifeless. Immediately he began to exclaim aloud, "Oh, sir, he is dead! Oh, sir, he is dead!" On this, the Archbishop, discovering the fraud, left the man with the important reflection: "It is a dangerous thing to trifling with the judgments of God."

AVOIDING A DUN.

In former times, when the high chieftains were not so prompt in their payment, a tradesman from the country, impatient for his money, found with difficulty the way to one of their castles. Arriving at night, he had his supper and was put to bed. On looking out in the morning, he observed opposite to his window, a man hanging on a tree; asking a servant the reason of it, was told, it was a Glasgow merchant, who had the impudence to come there and dun the Laird." The tradesman calling immediately for his boots, went off without unfolding his errand! The Laird had caused the effigy of a man to be hung up in the night, and instructed the servant what to say, which had the desired effect.

"MY MOTHER NEVER TELLS LIES." Some females had met at the house of a friend in the city of St. Louis for an evening visit, when the following scene and conversation occurred:

The child of one of the females, about five years old, was guilty of rude, noisy conduct, very improper on all occasions, and particularly so at a stranger's house. The mother kindly reproved her—"Sarah, you must not do so."

The child soon forgot the reproof and became as noisy as ever. The mother firmly said, "Sarah, if you do so again I will punish you."

But not long after Sarah "did so again." When the company were about to separate, the mother stepped into a neighbor's house, intending to return for the child. During her absence, the thoughts of going home recalled to the mind of Sarah the punishment which her mother told her she might expect. The recollection turned her rudeness and thoughtlessness to sorrow. A young lady present observing it and learning the cause, in order to pacify her said,

"Never mind, I will ask your mother not to whip you."

"Ob," said Sarah "that will do no good, my Mother never tells lies."

The writer who communicated the above for the St. Louis Observer, who also is a parent, adds, "I learned a lesson from the reply of that child which I shall never forget. It is worthy every thing in the training of a child to make it feel that its Mother never tells lies."

GOOD.

A certain Solomon in one of the western states, who could scarcely spell, and who like most weak men, had a great desire to appear learned and superior, had taken a newspaper for many years, for the sole purpose it seems, of magnifying his own importance by abusing the editor and condemning his labours. Every time the paper reached his dwelling, the stupidity of its contents threw him into an apparent rage, and yet he awaited its weekly visits with evident anxiety. Now, it happened on an unlucky day when Solomon was unusually gaudy, learned and critical, that the unfortunate sheet made its appearance. After having spelled out the date and laboriously deciphered the price of corn, he indignantly cast the paper from him, telling his wife, for the hundredth time, that the editor was an incompetent ass, and that he would order him to stop his paper. The good woman wondered that he had not done so long before; took up the offensive broadsheet and converted it into a bag for holding starch. About eighteen months after that unlucky day it so happened that the starch bag came in the way of Solomon; and as he was fond of practising his *abb ab* system of reading on an old paper, notwithstanding his feigned aversion to the new, he took it up, and read for the first time, that a lottery ticket which he had purchased nearly a year and half before, had drawn a prize of \$5,000! Rejoicing at his good fortune, he set out for the lottery office, a journey of some days; but alas for Solomon, the time for presentation had legally expired several months before, and his ticket was as valueless as he had repeatedly pronounced the newspaper to be! Crest fallen and mortified, he returned home, and from that day forth eschewed literary criticisms, thought twice before he spoke once, and became a wiser and a better man.

N. Spectator.

Approach of Death described by a Sailor.—The quiet but expressive language of sailors is well represented by Smollett, in the sea scenes of some of his novels. Thus, in Rodrick Random, when a pestilence prevailed on board the Thunderman of war, a sailor discovering the fraud, left the man with the important reflection: "It is a dangerous thing to trifling with the judgments of God."

"Is he dead or alive?" asked the Welchman.

"Dead," replied Jack; "if he was dead, he would have no occasion for doctor's stuff. No, thank God, death hasn't as yet boarded him, but they have been yard arm and yard arm these three glasses."

"Are his eyes open?" continued the mate.

"His starboard eye," said the sailor, "is open, but fast jammed in his head; and the halyards of his upper jaw have given way."

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, for the purpose of raising a fund to pay off her lawful debts, will offer at public sale, at the Court House in Hillsborough, on the first Saturday in July next, her interest being absolute, in the following LOTS, viz. Lot No. 86, north west of Hillsborough, being one acre; Lots No. 146, 151, 152, and 153, south west of Hillsborough, bordering on the river Eno; these Lots are subject to Mrs. Jane Woods' life interest. And also Lot No. 134, subject to the life interest of Mrs. Nancy Fairbairn. Each Lot to be sold separately.

Anne Maria Bannan.

June 10. 28-38

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having qualified at May Term, 1834, of Orange County Court, as administrators on the estate of WILLIAM STRAYHORN, deceased, hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the estate to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

SAMUEL STRAYHORN, Admin.
SAMUEL TATE, Jan. 3. 3w-35

NOTICE.

ALL those who are indebted to me, will do well to call as soon as possible and pay me.

I will offer for sale some HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, on Tuesday the second day of May court. At the same time I will also expose to sale my HOUSES and LOTS.

Thos. Jeff. Faddis.

April 29.

BLANKS for sale at this Office